

The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25. 1736.

Nº 363.

Petersburg, July 26. O. S.



HE Express which arrived here on the 20th from the Count de Munich, brought the Czarina a large Account of what passed in the Crim Tartary ever since the 11th of June, of which the following Particulars have been made publick.

On the 12th of June, after the Count de Munich proceeded in his March to Bacciesaray, he met near a River not far from that Capital, a considerable Body of Tartars reinforced by some Janizaries whom Codgia, Admiral of the Turks, sent them from Caffa. The Count de Munich immediately detach'd several Cossacks to go and take a View of the Tartars, but the latter thinking they were coming to attack them, retired with Precipitation to the Mountains. After they were gone, the Russian Army advanced and entered the City of Bacciesaray, which was abandoned by all the Inhabitants, who had taken away all the Provisions and every thing in general that they could carry off. The Kan of the Tartars had also sent away his Treasure some time before to Caffa, with a Design to repair thither in Person, in order if need be, to retire to Constantinople. The Cossacks, especially those of Zaporow, notwithstanding General Munich's Prohibition, plundered the Town of what little remained in it, and set Fire to it in several Places. The Jesuits Missionaries there also followed the Tartars, and not being able to remove their Library, they put the Books up in Casks in their Cellars, which the Cossacks having found, they bulg'd and spoil'd almost all the Books; but they had the good Luck to preserve some very scarce Manuscripts.

During this, Major General Spieges, whom the Count de Munich left with a Body of Troops on the other Side of the River to guard the Passage, was attacked by a great Number of Tartars, but the Russians having formed a double Intrenchment with their Waggon and Baggage, defended themselves so well that the Enemy were repulsed with considerable Loss.

As the Tartars had not only carried off all the Provisions from Bacciesaray, but from all the neighbouring Villages; and had, moreover, ruined all the open Country, so that 'twas to be fear'd the Army would want Subsistence if he should advance farther into the Country, and the Heats beginning to be intolerable, Count Munich thought fit to return to Precop. In order to do this with the more Security, he pretended to go to Caffa, and by that Stratagem induced the Tartars to bend all their Forces that Way; but the Count wheel'd about on a sudden and went directly to Precop, where the Army, after a few Days March, arrived in a very good Plight: By good Fortune there fell a great deal of Rain during the March, or else the Troops would have suffered very much for want of Water. The Russians lost but 400 Men in the Expedition to Crim Tartary, besides those who died of Sickness.

The Tartars will not fare a whit the better for the Retreat of our Army, because our Troops being Masters of the Isthmus, they are so blocked up in their Peninsula, that there's no Way for them to get off or to receive any Assistance but by Sea. Mean while the Count de Munich is ready to observe the Grand Vizier's Army, which, 'tis said, is advancing towards the Dnieper, and is employing Part of his Troops to fortify Precop, and to form the Lines in such a Manner, that they may face the Peninsula and the Continent at the same Time.

This City of Bacciesaray being the Residence of the Cham, deserves some Description. It stands 55 Miles N. W. from Caffa, and about 50 S. from Precop, in a Country proper for Hunting and Fowling, in which the Tartars are very skilful; has about 2000 Houses, and a Mosque with a magnificent Palace and divers stately Sepulchres of the Chams, and is adorned with Baths, Gardens, Orchards, &c. Thus much we find of it in History; but the Russian

Court has caused the following Descriptions to be published both of the City and the Kan's Palace, according to a Plan which an Engineer took of it by Count Munich's Order.

When the Count enter'd it, there were 3000 Houses of Stone, of which 800 were burn'd, as was Part of the Jesuits Library; and the rest of the Books and MSS. that had been concealed in a Cellar, were found swimming in the Wine which the Cossacks let run out of the Barrels, after they had drank their Fill.

The City stands among Rocks and Precipices, which beyond it are unpassable. 'Tis divided into two Parts by a Hill which advances towards the South. The Eastern Part was inhabited before the Arrival of our Army by Christians of several Religions, some Roman Catholics, but most Part Greeks and Armenians, to the Number of about 1000 Families. These Christians had Churches here, but the Tartars destroyed them at the Approach of our Troops, and used the Greeks very ill, of whom they put a great Number to the Sword. The Jesuits have also a Hospital there with a Chapel. The Tartars all inhabit the West Side of the City, except the Kan, whose Palace is in the East Part. There's no coming at the Town, but by Roads cut out in the Rocks, except on the North Side, where a very spacious Valley opens itself which leads to a Suburb, in which there are several fine Mosques. Our Army came to the Town thro' this Valley.

The Way to the Kan's Palace, is by a Stone Bridge over a Rivulet which washes the Walls of the City, the Channel whereof is lin'd on both Sides with Free Stone. This Bridge fronts a large Piazza which leads to a spacious Quadrangle, on the right Side whereof stands the old Palace of the Kan, at the Entrance of which there's a large Salon, which has large Benches on three Sides for the Convenience of the Domesticks. From this Salon there's a Passage to a Hall, which has a fine Basin in the Middle of white Marble. From this Hall a great Stair Case rises to a large Room above it pav'd with Marble, with a Wainscot Ceiling of Mosaick Workmanship illuminated with Gold and Azure, and two Rows of Windows one above another. The uppermost Room consists of great square Panes of Glass painted with various Colours; and the lowermost, which are the largest Windows, have double Shutters, the innermost of which are of Box-tree, which have Holes cut in them after the Manner of a Grate to let in the Air. The Walls are faced with Porcellane. The Room is so divided, that on the right Hand there is an Alcove, with a Sofa five Foot high above the Floor; and on the left, a Gallery a Foot lower than the Alcove, which takes up the whole Breadth of the Room, and shew'd for the Accommodation of the Court Nobility when they kept their Bairam. This Room leads to another which, tho' smaller, is adorned after the same Manner, and has no Light but what it receives from Holes made in the Walls of the great Room. On the Left there's a Suite of Apartments which were stripp'd of their Furniture before we came. The Outside of the Palace is paneled with red Stones of a Foot square. The Kan's great Bath is on the Side of this Palace; and there's a subterraneous Passage to it which terminates in a Salon, in the Middle of which there's a Basin of four Fathom square with a spacious Fountain in the Middle, and round the Chamber are spacious Benches which, as well as the Basin and Fountain, are of white Marble. On the Side of this Salon there are certain Closets arch'd over, in which are Basins of white Marble, that receive any Quantity of Water either hot or cold, by means of Cocks that serve each. The Furnace that heat the Baths are under the Pavement. In the same Court there's another Building, to which there's a very great Ascent. The Roof which is built after the Chinese Manner, advances five or six Foot from the Building, and rests upon a Colonnade which runs round it, and the Ceiling is of Mosaick Painting. From one Side of this Building, there's a Passage to another Court, on the left Side of which, there's a Wall painted as if it were white Marble, and in the Middle of it there's

a Nich of real white Marble, from which Water flows into a Basin of the same Marble. On the right Hand of this Court is the Garden, as also the new Palace, the Roof of which is likewise built after the Chinese Manner, to guard against the burning Rays of the Sun, and forms a Gallery round the Palace. There's a great Stair Case which leads to a fine Hall, the Ceiling whereof, in Form of a Dome, is Mosaick Work painted with Gold and Red, and there are Benches all round it which are a Foot high and four or five broad. In the midst a Fountain rises in Form of four Pavilions, which throws clear Water into a Basin of white Marble in which it stands. On the right Hand of this Hall there are several Chambers, the Ceiling of which is painted like that of the Hall, and the Windows are like those in the old Palace. On the left Hand there's a Passage to a great Chamber, in which there's a Chimney and Windows of transparent Glass that look into the Garden. Between this and the old Palace there are several Buildings, particularly the Seraglio, the Baths of which scarce differ from those of the old Palace, but they are more in Number, and are contrived generally for only one Person at a time. Here are a great many Fountains or Grottoes formed in the Walls of all those Buildings, which throw their Waters into Basins of white Marble. There are some other Buildings not so considerable, and in particular the Quarter for the Kan's Slaves, on one Side the great Court; and in the Middle of all these Buildings, are two little Mosques built in form of a Dome, where the Kans have hitherto been buried. On the South Side there's a Coppice, in which are some fine Arbours with Lattices of Box-Wood, and a great Basin which receives its Water from the Mountains, and therewith supplies another Basin in a contiguous Building, from whence 'tis communicated thro' the whole Palace by means of five Cocks. All these Buildings, tho' irregular, look very well without, and are within so neat, that one wou'd as little have expected so much Elegance among the Tartars, as they expected a Visit from us half a Year ago. The Stables too are spacious; and well built with Stone, two Stories high; but as to the Furniture of the Palaces, nothing was left but the bare Walls, and Mats spread upon the Pavements of the ground Floors, which is of white Marble.

Gibraltar, July 7. O. S. We have Advice from Sallee, Mequinez, Tetuan, and other Places of that Country, that King Muley Abdallah, notwithstanding his Cruelties, has found Means to maintain himself on the Throne of Morocco, and to ruin the Party of his Brother Ali, and that to make an Advantage of his Superiority, he went to Mequinez and made his Publick Entry there, with all the Pomp of Imperial Dignity, being received by the Inhabitants with the Demonstrations of Joy which are commonly seen at the Arrival of a Sovereign. The Citizens of Mequinez went several Miles out of Town to receive and compliment him; and those of Morocco, Sallee, Fez, Tabler, Tarodante, and other Towns in the Kingdom of Morocco, did the same upon the Road, and sent Deputies to Mequinez to pay him Homage. He received those deputies from the Merchants very graciously, assured them of his Protection, and promised to favour their Trade as much as possible. As Muly Abdallah, since his Arrival at Mequinez, has committed less Cruelties than usual, the People flatter themselves that his Government will not be so harsh as heretofore. He has divided his Army of Blacks into three Bodies, in order that they may be in a better Situation to preserve the publick Tranquility. One of them is posted at Ceuta, another at Tarodante, and a Third near the Fortress of Mazagan, which belongs to the King of Portugal, and he has forbid them, under severe Penalties, to do the least Injury to any Person; from whence it looks as if his Government would be milder than it was heretofore.

Madrid, July 27. O. S. Don Joseph Patinho, Secretary of State, has declared publicly, by the King's Order, that the Affairs in Dispute between his Majesty and the Imperial Court are intirely regulated; that the King had not only ordered the Expedition undertaken in Catalonia to be suspended, but sent his Commands,



Commands to the Duke de Montemar to retire with his Troops from Tuscany, and to the Count de Fuenclara, his Ambassador at Venice, to repair in that Quality to Vienna.

Rome, July 31. O. S. The Duke of St. Aignan, the French Ambassador, so much resents the Pope's Preferment of a Candidate to the Bishopric of Wina, who was nominated by King Augustus, and his suffering the Arms of King Stanislaus to be taken off of the Polish Hospital; that tho' a Footman came to him from the Cardinal Corfini, just as he was going into his Coach for Frascati, to desire him to stop a Moment, because his Eminency's Gentleman was upon the Road to make him some Proposals, yet he flung himself into his Coach, and drove away in an Instant. Mean time 'tis said, that the Pope, in order to appease the Wrath of the most Christian King, offers to create a Cardinal at the Nomination of King Stanislaus, and promises that his Arms shall be set up again in all Places where they have been taken down.

Dresden, Aug. 6. O. S. We hear that since the Grand Vizier's Departure, there have been several Insurrections at Constantinople, tho' before he went he order'd Provisions to be sold at a lower Price than ever, and added 30 Aspers a Month to the Pay of the Janizaries, in order to keep the Populace in Awe. On the other hand the Grand Signior's Treasure being very much exhausted, Orders have been dispatched to the Bakhaws and Begherbegs of the Ottoman Empire, to oblige the Jews and the rich People to pay what they are taxed.

Hanover, Aug. 10. O. S. We have received Advice, that the Grand Vizier's Army arrived, towards the Close of last Month, in the Neighbourhood of Bender, consisting of 200,000 Men, who were shortly to be reinforced to the Number of 600,000 fighting Men, by a great Number of Tartars Tributary to the Ottoman Porte, who had Orders to join him, and that then the Grand Vizier would go directly in quest of the Russians and attack them; but that his Army is to be augmented to 600,000 Men, admits of some Doubt, because of the Difficulty, if not the Impossibility of finding Subsistence for so vast an Army.

L O N D O N.

The King of Prussia on the Birth-day of the Queen, which was the 5th Instant, O. S. when she entered the 49th Year of her Age, made a great Entertainment at Court upon the Occasion, and next Day his Majesty created 14 Knights with the usual Ceremonies, among whom were the Count de Katte, the Baron de Seckendorf, and the Baron de Sparre.

They write from the Hague, that Prince William of Hesse Cassel is come thither to solicit a Military Employment for his Son Prince Frederick; and 'tis still said, that her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange is to come thither to Lye in.

On the 31st ult. died at Vienna, in the 67th Year of his Age, Prince Philip of Hesse Darmstadt, Prince of Hirschfeld, Count of Catzen-ellenbogen, Dietz, Ziegenheim, Nidda, Schaumburg, Yssenburg and Badingen, Knight of the Order of St. Hubert, a Major General of the Emperor's Forces, Colonel of a Regiment of Cuirassiers in the Service of his Imperial Majesty, and formerly Governor of Mantua. He was Brother to the present Landgrave Ernest Lewis.

The King of France has been pleased to grant a Patent to Count Ossolinski, who was formerly Treasurer of Poland, to be Duke and Peer of France, in Consideration of his constant and hearty Attachment to King Stanislaus.

They write from Dresden, that to avoid Disputes between the Poles and Saxons about Precedency at that Court, the King of Poland has ordered the Saxons not to come to Court till 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, that he may give Audience first to the Poles; but the Foreign Ministers are allowed free Entrance at all Times.

Yesterday the Hon. Mr. Grovestein, Gentleman of the Bedchamber to his Royal Highness the Prince of Orange, and his new-married Lady, were presented to her Majesty, and the rest of the Royal Family, and met with a most gracious Reception.

The Right Hon. the Lord Hinton, eldest Son of the Right Hon. the Earl Powler, who accidentally shot himself into the Thigh as he was going a Shooting at his Father's Seat in the County of Wuts, is now judged to be in a fair way of Recovery, to the great Joy of that Noble Family.

Last Saturday between 8 and 9 o'Clock, Mr. William Gage, a Farmer on Harrow on the Hill, returning Home from London, was attacked by two Highwaymen between Harrow on the Hill and Edgworth, who robbed him of 4l. 17s. and then made off.

Last Monday died at his House in Southampton-street, Bloomsbury, Captain Reddish, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Princess Amelia, which is lately arrived from Lisbon.

The Hon. George Townshend, Esq; Son of the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Townshend, who has been Abroad for 4 Years on board his Majesty's Ship the Scarborough in the West Indies, being newly arrived from thence, was Yesterday introduced to her Majesty, and met with a most gracious Reception.

The Reverend Dr. Ayscough, Fellow of Corpus Christi College in Oxford, is appointed Clerk of the Closet to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and on Monday he had the Honour of kissing their Royal Highnesses Hands.

Yesterday his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, came to Town to his House in Lincoln's Inn Fields from his Seat at Halland in Sussex.

The same Day Birmingham, Blume and Gillinglin, who were lately sent to the Gatchouse for enticing his Majesty's Subjects into Foreign Service, were Re-examined before Col. De Veil, and after a long Examination, the former was committed to Newgate, and the two latter to the Gatchouse.

B A N K R U P T.

Samuel Bogays, of East Greenwich, Mercer and Draper.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 150 1-4th. India 176 1-half. South Sea 99. Old Annuity 114 1-4th to 3-8ths. New ditto, 111 1-4th. Three per Cent. 104 1-half. Emperor's Loan 116 Royal Assurance 109. London Assurance 14 3-8ths. York Buildings 2. African 16. India Bonds 71. 4s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto, 51. 17s. Premium. South Sea Bonds 51. 15s. to 16s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 71. 15s. Prem. Salt Tallow 3 3-4ths to 6 Premium. English Copper 21. 6s. Welch ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-half per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1 1-half per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 117.

To-morrow will be Published,

Beautifully printed (in Two Volumes, 12mo, Price 5 s.) to which is annexed a true and genuine Copy of his Grace's Life; likewise his Effigy curiously Engraved.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF PHILIP late Duke of WHARTON: and others of the WHARTON Family, and of the Duke's Intimate Acquaintance; particularly Lord Bolingbroke, Dean Swift, Lady Wharton, Dr. Delany, Lord Dorset, Major Pack, the Hon. Mrs. Wharton, &c. Together with some original Letters of Wit, Gallantry, &c. Also two Entertaining Novels by the Celebrated Mrs. Arabella Plantin. And several Pieces of Wit and Humour never before published.

Printed for WILLIAM WATTS, at Dryden's Head, next the Rose Tavern without Temple Bar.

Where may be had Variety of Books in all Faculties and Sciences.

This Day is published,

(Price bound Twelve Shillings)

And Sold by RICHARD WARE, Bookseller, at the Bible and Sun in Warwick-Lane, Amen-corner.

A NEW EDITION, OF

THE HOLY BIBLE, in Quarto,

printed at Oxford. To which is added, A Brief Concordance, or Table; serving for the more easy finding out of the most useful Places therein contained, carefully perused and enlarged.

By JOHN DOWNAME, B.D. The said Bible may be had, curiously bound in Turkey Leather, adorned with 200 Historical Cuts; and Six Whole Sheet Maps of Sacred Geography, for 11. 5s.

At the same Place may be had, The Large House Bible in Folio, with a complete Concordance, 11. 8s. Ditto, with Scut's fine Cuts, gilt Back, and letter'd 21. 5s.

Likewise all Sorts of Bibles and Common Prayers, with or without Cuts, in all manner of curious Bindings, by Wholesale or Retail.

Just Published,

[Price Six-Pence]

THE CLAIMS OF THE CLERGY to a

Divine Right of Maintenance, and of disposing of Church Livings; Exemplified in the Pretensions and Conduct of the present SCOTCH CLERGY; and in the Behaviour of their Creatures, the Multitude. In a Letter from a Scotch Presbyterian, now settled in a Dissenting Congregation in England, to a Minister of the National Church of Scotland. With the Scotch Minister's Answer. Occasioned by the Tythe Bill now depending in Parliament.

Printed for T. COOPER at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

Just Published,

[Price Two Shillings unbound.]

THE SCHEME and CONDUCT OF PROVIDENCE, from the Creation to the Coming of Messiah: Or, An Enquiry into the Reasons of the Divine Dispensations in that Period.

By Mr. WELSTED.

Printed for J. Walthoe over-against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill.

Of whom may be had,

I. A Collection of VOYAGES and TRAVELS, in Six Vols. Folio, with a great Number of Copper-Plates, curiously engraved.

N. B. The Four first Volumes were formerly printed for Mr. Churchill: the Two additional Volumes are sold separately, to complete the Set of those Gentlemen who have the former Edition.

II. Mr. Secretary BURCHETT's complete HISTORY of the most remarkable Transactions at Sea, from the earliest Account of Time, to the Conclusion of the last War with France. Adorned with Sea Charts adapted to the History. Printed with his Majesty's Royal License. Folio.

III. THE NATIONAL MERCHANT: Or, Discourses on Commerce. Being an Essay for regulating and improving the Trade and Plantations of Great-Britain, by uniting the National and Mercatorial Interests. Price 2s.

IV. A PLAIN METHOD OF CHRISTIAN DEVOTION laid down in Discourses, Meditations, and Prayers, fitted to the various Occasions of a Religious Life. Translated and Revised from the French of M. JOURNÉ, by the Rt. Rev. Dr. FRERET, late Bishop of Elzévir. The Twenty-sixth Edition (printed with a much larger Character, and on better Paper, than any of the former.) Price 2s. 6d.

The Fame and Reputation of its Author, with the Multitude of its Editions, may recommend the Purchasing this Book to them that otherwise know it not; but the good Spirit in it written withal, has made it dear and valuable to them who do; and the good Grace of God, I hope, will make it serviceable to all that meet with it.

W. FLEETWOOD.

V. THE WORKS OF WILLIAM SHERLOCK, D. D. Dean of St. Paul's, and Master of the Temple, viz.

1. A practical Discourse concerning Death.

2. A practical Discourse concerning the future Judgment.

3. A Discourse concerning the Divine Providence.

4. A Discourse of the Immortality of the Soul, and Future State.

5. Sermons upon several Occasions: 2 Vols.

6. A Preservative against Popery.

VI. Dr. NICHOLS's Conference with a Thief, containing an Answer to all the most usual Objections of the Infidel against the Christian Religion. The Third Edition, with the Addition of Two Conferences; the one with a Methodist; the other with an Atheist.

VII. Dr. RYMER's General Representation of Reason and Religion. In which the chief Prejudices that have been maintained against it, are examined.

Where also may be had,

I. Dialogues concerning Eloquence in general, and particularly that Kind which is fit for the Pulpit. By the Archbishop of Cambray. With his Letter to the French Academy, on Rhetoric, Poetry, History, and a Comparison betwixt the Antients and Moderns. Translated from the French, and illustrated with Notes and Quotations. By STEVENSON, D. D. Prebendary of Sarum.

II. The Life of SETHOS. Written by the Abbot Tesson, one of the Members of the French Academy, and of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. Translated from the French by Mr. Lediard. 2 Vols. 8vo. pr. 10s.

By Order of the Lord Keeper of the Seal, I have read Manuscript, intituled, The Life of SETHOS: This Work which containeth excellent Lessons of the most refined Civility, and is full of solid and the most extensive Learning, and full of being equally instructive and entertaining.

Paris, Jan. 29, 1731.

All Sorts of RUPTURES,

BURSTEN or Broken Bellies, performed

cur'd by the Blessing of God, either on Old or New in a very little Time, and for a small Charge, by two Medicines to be externally used, without any Pain to, or Confinement of the Patient.

These two Remedies need no other Recommendation themselves will manifest in two or three Days using, having their admirable and even astonishing Success, gained the Reputation they justly deserve both in City and Country above these Twenty Years last past, after wearing Trusses many Years to no Purpose.

Many Hundreds of all Ages and Sexes have been cured them, which occasioned this Publication, for the Good of the Publick, that all such unhappy People may be delivered from the Charge and Slavery of always wearing Trusses.

They are sealed up at 5s. the Parcel, which is generally sufficient for a complete Cure, especially on a young Person, and are now sold only by Mr. Titenbourn at the Golden Gun a Cutler's Shop in the Minories, near Aldgate.

The World might have had many Certificates of Cures of Persons of all Ages, from Children of a few Months old grown Persons of 60 Years or upwards; but for the Hindrance, People being utterly averse to let it be known that they ever had such an Infirmary: Yet Mr. Titenbourn will satisfy such as are Curious, of the Particulars of what related above, concerning some of the Cures performed by him; he sold it; also, give Testimony, concerning some of the Persons that were cured in his Predecessor's Time, from Mouth of such as had been cured, and came to his Shop to declare it.

N. B. Such Persons as are not provided with an easy or proper Bandage, in order to use the Medicine till the cure completed, may be supply'd by Mr. Titenbourn with easy Trusses of all Sorts proper for the Occasion, for either Sex, or any Age; his Wife assisteth those of her own Persons in the Country, sending what Side the Rupture is, and how big they are round the Waist, may be sent Truss, and have it sent with the Medicine.

No Letters received except Post paid.